## Amneemente and Alcetings Co-Night,

HAVERLY'S THEATRY-" Raincow Revels."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-" Hazel Kirke." NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. NIDLO'S GARDEN-Minstrels.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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# New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Advices from China state that the Chinese are now beginning to manifest an interest in the United States Treaty Commission now on their way to China, The Marquis of Hartington informed the House of Commons yesterday, that Abdurrahman Khan had been recognized as Ameer of Cabul, and that the British Army would shortly be withdrawn from the city. - The Turkish Government has informed the Powers that it will not surrender to Greece the eeded know them as they occur. territory. - Five thousand persons were present at a Communist demonstration in Paris on Monday night. = In the British House of Commons a motion to reject the bill for the compensation of evicted tenants in Ireland, was defeated last night by a vote of 303 to 237.

DOMESTIC .- There was an increase of 30 per cent in the total exports and imports in the last fiscal year. = Hancock's General Order, No. 40, forms part of a Republican campaign document. Lotta C. Bye-and-Bye, Charlie Gorham and Waller won the races at Saratoga. === The day was a bright one at Saratoga, Long Branch and other watering places. - A large Republican organization was formed at Olean, N. Y. Six women narrowly escaped drowning in Shark party's candidate for President addressed a meeting in Mobile last night. === The Utes inform the Ute Commission that they desire to see the land to be given them before they accept the proposed treaty. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Justice Van Brunt decided against the use of steam pilot-boats yesterday. - Dr. Tanner finished the fourth week of his fast. === The will of the Rev. Father Farrell have judicially branded as guilty of "a sale of was offered for probate. \_\_\_\_ The Lydia, the Irene, the Idle Hour and the Laurel were the winners in the yacht race on the son; one of the yachtsmen died of heart disease. Three suits have been begun against Captain Williams for illegally dumping garbage, = The murder of a laboring man at Sag Harbor, L. I., was reported. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.87 cents. === Stocks active and higher, but closing irregular and un-

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with chances of light rains and rather lower temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 89°; lowest, 70°; average, 76%.

The Indiana Democrat who announces that he collected \$45,000 here for use in his State should be watched. He may be suddenly converted to the opinion that money should not be used in elections.

It is authoritatively announced that the peach crop will not be a very large one, as erroneous reports have made it, but an average crop, probably as large as that of last year. As this means the shipment of about 2,000,000 baskets to this city, New-Yorkers may still enjoy the prospect of baving a few peaches now and then.

A decision of the Supreme Court sustains, as was to have been expected, the right of the Pilot Commissioners to declare that there shall be no steam pilot-boats. It is the sanity, and not the legality, of the Commissioners' action that is in question. The spectacle of a Board passing a by-law against the nineteenth century is interesting, if not edifying.

An Indiana correspondent reviews the political situation in that State, showing that the Republicans understand the necessity not only of carrying the State, but of gaining a Congressional District wherever that can be done. They are hopeful not only of success on the general ticket, but of increasing their representation in Congress by at least one and perhaps two members, and this in spite of the recent Democratic gerrymander. The letter contains the pleasant reminder that Mr. W. S. Holman having been nominated by the Democrats in a district where they have a huge majority, the eternal yelp of the so-called "watch-dog of the Treasury' who opposed the appropriation for observing the transit of Venus because it was "a waste "of the people's money," will soon be heard again in the House of Representatives.

The question, does chowder intoxicate, must now take the place of that other and older conundrum which the scientists and the jurymen have given up as hopeless, and which bears on the alcoholic properties of lager beer. The members of a certain club formed for the consumption of chowder met in a New-Jersey hotel on Sunday, and so befuddled their intellects with this exhilarating compound that a free fight ensued, which developed, according to the Police Justice who held a conference with the frisky organization yesterday afternoon, into " the most atrocious riot which has occurred in Hudson County for years." | sult. Fourteen of these merry gentlemen did the Judge commit to jail for three months, but we by its personal attacks upon the Republican villages in New England, New-York, New- directed by Congress to employ to maintain the passengers on the East Side pass twice a day,

regret to state that he did not give his judicial opinion whether chowder does or does not intoxicate. Perhaps he thought it unnecessary.

The will of the late Rev. Thomas Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, which will be found elsewhere, contains one bequest that will attract general attention, and perhaps even more for the manner in which it is made than for the matter of it. Father Farrell was known as a man of strong character and independent views, which gave him a wide influence. He bequeaths a sum to aid in building a church for colored Catholics, or, in default of that, to go to a home for colored people. His motive he states as follows: "I believe that the white people of the "United States have inflicted grievous wrong "on the colored people of African descent, " and I believe that Catholics have shame-"fully neglected to perform their duty toward them. I wish, then, as a white citizen of these United States, and a Catholic, to " make what reparation I can for that wrong and that neglect. I hope that God will ac-"cept the reparation, and avert from these United States, so dear to me, from the "Church of God I love so well, any punish-"ment they may have deserved by their in-"justice and neglect." There is no specification further than this, but the earnestness of the priest's language, so seldom found among the formalities of a will, shows that he felt deeply upon the subject.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will recoging and so valuable. Mr. White's letters last intelligible account of the great new minsince their development began. His letters statement and entire trustworthiness. The be called old-for reaching the mining fields as between the vast emptiness of the Far West at that time and its present amazing development. To our remote descendants the history of the growth and peopling of the great West will read like a romance hardly inferior in interest to the voyages of Columbus, and it certainly becomes us who are living in the day of these magical changes to

#### A DELIBERATE FALSIFIER.

It is time to fix where it belongs the responsibility for one Democratic lie. In number and in mearness, the Democratic lies of this campaign have been remarkable, but one of the basest of them has been brought home to a responsible source. Some days ago The New-York World stated, with much display, that Justice Swayne, in a decision rendered in 1875 by the United States Supreme Court, had characterized an employment of General Garfield to act as temporary counsel for a paving company as "a sale of official influence which no "veil can cover." It turns out that Justice Swavne never used any such language in respect to General Garfield, in the case professedly cited or in any other; that the matter was never before him or the Supreme Court; and that Justice Swayne publicly expresses, in a most emphatic manner, the very highest respect for the candidate whom he was said to official influence." The untruth was immediately exposed; by Justice Swayne himself, printed, and by the distinguished Democrat, ex-Senator Doolittle, who was counsel against the paving company, but who felt that in selfrespect he could not see so gross a falsehood circulated without contradiction, and therefore stated, in a published card, that the case was never before Justice Swayne nor the Supreme Court.

There has been ample time for The World to retract the falsehood thus exposed, and to make the apology which a decent self-respect would have prompted. Instead, it has resorted to dishonest evasions which match the original forgery in shameless infamy. When Senator Doolittle's card appeared, The World pretended that the only question was whether Justice Swavne had used the language quoted, in reference to General Garfield, in the precise case named by The World or in some other case. The original assertion might have been thought an error, but this, in view of M1. Doolittle's explicit statement, was a deliberate falsification. When Justice Swayne indignantly denied the story, The World raised a doubt as to the veracity of the report of his language, and a doubt as to his veracity in asserting that he had never made any such statement as was quoted with respect to General Garfield, whom he highly respected. When it was fully proved that the words quoted were taken, not from any decision of any Judge, but from an argument of counsel, The World then deliberately lied again, in asserting that the language had been used by Justice Swayne in a matter precisely parallel to that of General Garfield. These dishonest evasions, these shameful attempts to keep alive a lie after its utter untruth had been exposed, put The World precisely on a level, as to honor or veracity, with the man who originally invented the malignant false-

hood. The Democratic party appears to find extraordinary difficulty in this campaign. In no other contest for many years has Democratic fertility of falsification been so recklessly indulged. Clear-headed Democrats see that this wi d riot of mendacity is hurting the party, and a Democratic journal at the West observes that "the fool-killer" would do great service to Democracy if he would exterminate the men who set on foot such falsehoods as those about Justice Swayne and the intention of General Grant to support General Hancock. Of course the party would gain more votes if it would rely less upon lies. But the matter ought to be considered on a plane much higher than that of political expediency. It is hurtful to a party to resort to dishonest and scandalous statements; but it is also disgraceful to the country that a Presidential election should not be conducted without degrading editors and orators by the score, who hold positions which gentlemen only are fit to fill, to the level of the basest blackguards. In both parties, there ought to be manhood enough to put down any erenture whose behavior tends to dishonor American citizenship. By decent men of all parties, the use of deliberate lies about an opponent ought to be resented as a personal in-

The Democratic party will not gain anything

candidate. Able and eager opponents have for | Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio would be made years made the most of every possible accusation against him in successive campaigns in Ohio, and have given it up as a had job. His supporters are not alarmed, when they see the time and strength of Democrats wasted in the same futile attacks. This latest falsehood, so easily and effectually nailed to the counter, will go far to make people cautious about crediting others. In the end, that party will command public confidence which respects itself, and treats with respect and honesty those whose votes it asks. It is to the credit of the Republican party that it has not degraded itself nor insulted the public by resorting to any personal slanders about General Hancock. His shrewdest supporters know that a few infamous performances like that of The World will go far to disgust people with a party which can find no better weapon than falsehood.

#### STEAMER DISASTERS.

The recent frightful disasters at sea and on the Sound have called forth various inventions intended to protect voyagers from drowning. Among the most practicable of these are the life-saving appliances recommended by the Hon. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, an account of which we published the other day. Mr. Forbes, who has large experience in this matter, suggests that life-rafts should be used on the coast steamers instead of bonts, and a better kind of life-belt than that now in use. The gist of his remarks consists in urging that the use of these and other precautions for safety should nize in another column the hand of the staff be made obligatory by law upon all the coast correspondent whose letters from the mining steamers, especially these which are in the regions last summer were found so interest- habit of carrying out excursion parties. He suggests that deck seats, stateroom doors and year formed the most complete and the most other parts of the vessel be constructed to serve as life-preservers or rafts if necessary. Such ing fields of the West which had been given arrangements could easily be carried out, but it is not so easy to secure the passage of any this summer will continue this work of ac- bill of precaution, or to enforce its execution curate and honest observation, covering if passed. Even if all were done, if the steamer portions of the ground which he was would resolve itself into as many life-preservers not able to reach last year, or which and rafts as it has pieces, it would all be useless have indeed revealed themselves in the so long as a cowardly, inefficient captain is in short interval, with the sudden growth of command. Set the commander to lead the mining camps; and it goes without saying panie, to shrick out eaths, to ran away from that the series will not lose in clearness of the women passengers, and life-saving appliances will be of small utility. When railway and letter which is printed to-day is introductory. steamer corporations find out, if they ever do, It makes an interesting contrast between the how ruinous is their present policy of cut facilities of prospectors in the old days-if the throat competition, worn-out toilers and endays of ten, twenty and thirty years ago can gines, badly built tracks, and cheap, inefficient officials, we may hope for some adequate proand the facilities of the present time, as well tection for our lives in travelling. Not before. The lines upon which the recent disasters occurred know by this time how much actual money they would have saved if their boats had been properly equipped, manned and

In connection with this subject, another proposed safeguard is offered. The Sheffield (England) Telegraph describes at length a recent chemical invention which has been successfully tried in England. It is inserted in any appropriate part of a garment, between the lining and the cloth. As soon as it is wet it inflates the garment and makes it into a temporary lifepreserver. If placed in the coat or dress, upon the breast and back, it is impossible for the person wearing it to keep his head under water. All these inventions are well enough, and it is pleasant to find the American public showing so energetic a desire to escape from the death by drowning which is being forced upon it. But these are only surface matters. To go to the bottom of the danger and reform the stock companies and their employes is, as we said, the only real chance of keeping the breath in our bodies.

# A GOOD TIME TO REFLECT.

In this warm weather, when business is not pressing and political excitement is not yet strongly felt, it is a good time for practical men to think over the bearings of the campaign calmly and the probable effects of one result or the other upon their personal interests. We have not a very strong Government in this whose indignant language THE TRIBUNE has Republic, but it is strong enough for its measures and policy seriously to affect business concerns. It levies taxes and tariff duties which materially influence the prices of many commodities. It charters and controls a banking system which ramifies into almost every village in the country. It issues a paper currency which goes into the pocket of every citizen. It owes a large debt, in the faithful payment of which many thousands of people are directly concerned and many hundreds of thousands indirectly. The administration of this Government is by no means an affair of theoretical politics. There is something more involved than abstract ideas of the distribution and limitations of power. A new Government policy may invoive the ruin of hundreds of prosperous enterprises. It may even produce a great financial panic and widespread commercial calamity, as did the policy of Andrew Jackson toward the Bank of the United States.

Every one knows just what to expect if a Republican President is elected next Fall. There will be no shock to business. No experiments will be tried with the currency. No crusade will be made upon the banks. No schemes for shirking the payment of the public debt and interest will be entertained for a moment at the White House or in the Treasury. The burden of National taxation will not be shifted from whiskey and tobacco at the demand of the South, and placed upon articles of necessity made in the North. The safe protective system under i hich American manufactures have been established and developed will not be broken down at the bidding of the politicians from the cotton-growing States. The machinery of Government will continue in the hands of experienced, efficient men, who have established a claim to the public confidence by years of honest, capable service.

But how will it be if the Democratic candidate is elected? Of con se the policy of the Democratic party will be carried out, for General Hancock is a man without political ideas or experience, who will be like clay in the hands of the Democratic potter. There is none of the stuft of "Old Hickory" in him : he will have no policy of his own. The party, it must not be forgotten, is ruled by the Congressional caucus, and in this caucus the Southern members are in a large majority. The course of the Democratic Administration, if the people should elect Hancock, would, therefore, be shaped by the Southern politicians. How would it affect business interests? Protective duties would be abolished at once;-this much we know, because the Cincinnati platform plainly says so. Many forms of industrial enterprise would be destroyed, the capital embarked in them wiped out, and the workmen they employ set adrift. Others not wholly ruined would be seriously crippled and obliged to reduce their operations. Our markets would be flooded with the cheap goods of England, Belgiom, France and tion. Germany; many thousands of industrious me-

desolate. What would the Democratic Administration

do with the public debt? Who can tell? We only know that the Southern politicians who would control its policy have repudiated the debts of their own States, and have no reason for treating differently the obligations of the Nation contracted for suppressing their rebellion. What would it do with the currency ? Who can predict? We only know that every project for inflation and repudiation broached during the past fifteen years has been tenderly coddled by the Democratic party, and that every effort to elevate the public credit and resume specie payments found its chief cbstacles within the lines of that party. What would become of the banks, those conservators of the credit and surplus funds of the business community? Almost every Democratic leader west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac has taken ground in favor of their destruction. They cannot be destroyed without breaking down the whole system of commercial credits which is the life-blood of all large business operations; but a Democratic Administration, ruled by Southern repudiators, chamber in the country the woods waving and would not stop on this account.

Why pursue the argument further? Is it not plain to business men that their interests in the old accustomed places-whether these runwould be seriously jeopardized if the Democrats got hold of the Government? Some of them may think that the dogs in charge of the sheepfold are not just what they ought to be, but do they want on this account to let in the ravenous Democratic wolves?

### GENERAL HANCOCK AS A STATESMAN.

The attempt of the Democrats to magnify General Hancock into a statesman on the pasis of his New-Orleans order is meeting with such poor success that many of them are already abandoning it and falling back on the more prudent policy of making the most of his military record, and forgetting that he ever tried to play a part in politics. Taken by itself the order sounds well enough. It contains some fine phrases about the right of erty of the press. Taken in connection with he circumstances under which it was issued, however, it was an open defiance of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, which General Hancock was bound to enforce, and a bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1868. The civil law, which Hancock glorified in his order, had not been believe your tub to be better than "old ocean's gray fully restored in the South in 1867. and melancholy waste." You come out, and select The communities lately conquered by the national armies were in a transition period between war and peace, and were in process of being reconstructed into self-governing States by special acts of Congress. During this peried and pending the working out of this process they were placed under military control. It was the duty of General Hancock, as a mili- of you. The little park looks pleasantly pastoral as tary officer put in command of a portion of you creep by it; the vegetables in the market are the territory recently in rebellion, faith- green and fresh; here and there they have cooled fully to carry out the will of Congress, one of whose acts enjoined upon him to "protect all persons in their rights of person and property; suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals." To these ends he was directed to use the military forces under his command.

Instead of faithfully executing the laws of Congress be proceeded to assure the people of his department that he should not interfere with the quasi civil authorities they had set up themselves, and he delivered to them a homily on the subordination of the military to the civil power, which had the effect of encouraging them to despise and resist the Reconstruction acts. He asserted that law and order prevailed in the territory under his control. This was pure a-sumption. He arrived in New-Orleans late in November, 1867, and on the 29th of the same month issued his Order No. 40, in which he said he was gratified to learn that "peace and quiet 'reign in this department." From whom did he get this information? Probably from the Democratic politicians in New-Orleans. Certainly not from his subordinate officers, for he did not wait for their reports. Texas was in his department. What sort of peace and quiet prevailed there may be learned from the report of Major-General J. J. Reynolds made to General Grant for the year begin-

ning September 30, 1867. Here are a few extracts from that report: Armed organizations, generally known as Ku-Klux Klans, existed in concert with other armed bands in many parts of the State. The precise object of the organizations in this State seems to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers. . . . The civil law east of the Trinity River is almost a dead letter. In some of the counties the civiliofficers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Kian. . . . They (the Kian) attend in large bodies the political meetings under auspices of the Demoeratic clubs. . . . In several counties men have been indicated by name from the speaker's stand as those selected for murder. . . The murder of ne-groes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them! . . . Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally understood, bave never existed in Texas. . . . To restore measurable peace and quiet in Texas will require that troops be stationed at many county seats, . . until the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers

and executed. This will be the work of years. Louisiana was in General Hancock's department. In the annual report of the Freedmen's Bureau, dated November 1, 1867. General O. O. Howard said:

The complaints of freedmen against the whites, so common throughout the South, are unusually frequent n Louisiana. Murders and outrages of the most revolt ing description have been perpetrated upon the colored people in some sections almost with impunity. erally the State officers and tribunals in the rural disricts permit criminals to escape, or openly excuse them A year later General Howard thus described

the condition of affairs in Louisiana ; In some sections the treatment of the colored people has been coplorable. Outrages and crimes of every description have been perpetrated upon them with in-

ounity. . . . Many of the local magistrates have connived at the escape of offenders, while some have even participated in the outrages. Klans disguised by night have burned the dwellings and and the blood of unoffending freedman. In many cases of brutal murder brought before the civil authorities verdicts of justifiable nomicide in self-defence have been

The course pursued by the civil authorities in Louisiana toward the reconstruction laws was thus described by General Sheridan in the report he made to General Grant on being relieved of the command of the department by General Hancock:

I found, upon examination in the two States, that nearly every civil functionary, from the Governor Rebellion, and that is nearly all cases they had been elected on Confederate grounds, solely for services ren dered in their attempts to destroy the General Govern ment. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised when they were candidates their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. . . . It is scarcely necessary to sto e that from this condition of affairs nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secrelly opposed to the law, and to myself as the authority held responsible for its faithful execu-

To such civil authorities as these, elected as chanics and factory operatives would have the a reward for their participation in the Rebelalternative of starving in the East or going to lion, and pledged to resist the operations of the Western prairies, if they could, and raising the Reconstruction laws, General Hancock corn; and hundreds of prosperous towns and made haste to subordinate the power he was

persons and property. We are glad to learn, from our Washington dispatches, that the Republican Congressional Committee propose to place before the country at length the facts which we have briefly stated above. When the light is let in on Order No. 40, General Hancock will not pose well as a statesman.

#### DOG-DAYS IN TOWN.

It is not so much a hot summer as a persistent one. The average temperature has not been intelerably high. But there has been hardly any let-up. That old thermometer at which we all look, by which we all swear, whose quicksilver goes up and down by the sweet will of the sun, whether we who gaze at it like its indications or not, has tesumed rather a lofty business, and is again somewhat inexorable. After a succession of cool days and nights, and a refreshing and reinvigorating reopening of the windows of Heaven, we were reminded yesterday of the moist condition upon which fallen man earns his daily bread. It was summer once more, and midsummer at that. Whether the people who have got away; who

are well settled at Saratoga; who see from the white sands the turbulent Atlantic come tumbling toward them; who hear from their stuffy small whispering; whether these fugitives are cooler or more contented than we who, perforce, stay here aways from the hot and gray pavement are any etter off than we members of the can't-get-away club, is a question which they must settle for themselves. It would be asking too much of us, already knocked down by the dreary monotony of calorie, to settle it for them. But the stay-at-homes have at least the advantage of the old, accustomed comforts. They have the constant fillip of intercourse with the more intelligent of their kind. There is the old bed and the old board; and for them the shady side of the street is still preserved. They keep themselves in connection with human They have, perhaps, a better breakfast than they would be likely to get outside our Babylon. The fish is fresher than it would probably be even in great seaside hotels. The chop is nicer than the chops which the country butcher fetches. The farmhouses. The man over at the other table calls trial by jury, the habeas corpus and the lib- to you that it will be one of the hottest days of the season; but you go on picking with your fork pleasantly at your plate, and sending up the morsels which are to keep you going through the

You are also sustained by other considerations. Nobody will ask you to play polo. You are not to be bothered with the dressing and undressing incident to a bath with malice prepense, and you your own side of the street, and so walk quietly along, meditating upon your responsibilities. Fashion does not haunt you. No pretty and lazy woman aggravates von lolling in her easy chair upon the piazza. No stout money-maker insists upon talking to you of his investments politician waylays you as you stroll up and down the silver sands. No band plays furiously in front the pavements by a liberal expenditure of Croton water; and as you dawdle along, you console yourself by the reflection that you have not bolted fifty or a hundred miles in this direction or the other in search of comfort.

Keeping cool is undoubtedly an art, but it is not a difficult one to acquire. Thousands of people rush from the city, when the summer heats come, not because they want to go, but because fashion says that they must. We declare our entire sympathy with those who shut up the fronts of their houses who conceal themselves in the hindmost quarters of their premises; who market by stealth and take in the milk surreptitiously. A little care will make all comfortable even during the civic dog-days. Only the stay-at-homes must take some pains and live rationally. The great point to remember is that July is not January. The great secret is to take things easy.

It has been given out among the faithful that the Hon, Henry C. Kelsey could be induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Jersey. This is not altogether improbable. Mr. Kelsey is a man of great endurance. He has absorbed the emoluments and borne the burden of a dozen offices at once for as many years without showing any signs of fatigue, and he would probably hold out longer on a good salary than any statesman in New-Jersey. Mr. Kelsey has not only had a protracted and variegated experience as ar office-holder, but he is a man of signal ability as a law-maker, having assisted for a number of years in framing statutes to regulate the fees which he is compelled to take for his services, and he has great natural aptitude, as well as acquired skill, for interpreting these laws so as to make them productive. It is popularly supposed that this gifted official has had opportunities to accumulate a considerable campaign fund, and it is not to be presumed that an industrious man like Mr. Kelsey would neglect any opportunity. Besides these qualifications, Mr. Kelsey's nomination would harmonize the party. No possible combination could be more harmonious in working for their own interests than the firm of Kelsey, Randolph & Lathrop. The State House Ring is always harmonious when it is on top. The Hon. Leon Abbett may squirm for a season, but he has been sat down on so often that he rather enjoys it. Upon the whole the New-Jersey Democrats could hardly make a wiser selection. Mr. Kelsey is a tireless worker for himself, and be would make an energetic canvass. If any man could persuade the level-headed citizens of that Commonwealth that their institutions would be in danger unless he was permanently placed in the State House, Mr. Kelsey is that man. The gentlemen who are in favor of setting up the

obelisk on that "natural knoll" in Central Park have not yet seen fit to offer any argument to prove that this site is preferable to the vestibule of th Scholar's Gate. It certainly is not a conclusive oblection to the latter site that the plaza is " made ground." There is not a responsible architect or engineer in the city who would hesitate a moment to undertake to erect the most massive upon any spot within the limits of Manhattan Island. The engineering skill which could lower the stone and carry it safely across the ocean would hardly shrink from the task of laying a foundation for it. It would be an tent conclusion of a splendid project if this historic monument were to be placed where its force would be wasted and its dignity sacrificed simply because there happened to be a ready-made rock there to set it on. It may take a little more time and cost a little more money to construct a substantial foundation for the monolith at the Fifth Avenue entrance, than it would to build upon the backbone of the knoll. But a few days are of small account in the life of an obelisk, and a few hundred dollars, more or less, would be but a trivial fraction of the gross expense. Now that the monument is here, the first duty of all concerned is to make sure that it is placed where the good taste of the city will allow it to remain. Matters of detail, like the construction of a safe foundation, are questions of minor moment.

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey have opened rooms at the Hotel Hudson in Jersey City, and after the Gubernatorial Convention, which will be held on the 18th of August, the cam paign in that State will be prosecuted with unprecedented vigor. Reports from all parts of the State are of the most cheering character. The struggle for the Governorship will be close and exciting, but with the Senate already strongly Republican there is little doubt of securing both houses of the Legislature which is to name a successor to Senator

One thing the elevated roads can do with little trouble and at a small expense, even while in the threes of consolidation. That is to cover the rude bridge at Chatham Square, over which almost all

the public peace and protect the rights of with an awning or roof of some sort as a protection against the sun or rain. For women or children in delicate health to cross this bridge at noon on a hot day is to tempt a sunstroke, and for anyone, whether the day be hot or wet, the discomfort is greater than the company has any right to inflict,

Only a Democrat could be stupid enough to egy for a  $^a$  change  $^a$  amid prosperity.

General Hancock's visits to Tilden are declared by admiring friends to be for the purpose of absorbing "statesmanship" from the Sage. "Copen-hagen" is the cipher name for it.

It is the quiet vote which is going to elect Gar. field. Men who think for themselves and make no proclamation of their purpose, are the ones whose votes make the majorities. They are business men and farmers, who are saying quietly among them. selves: "Well, business is good now, and the country is prosperous. I think we had better vote in tayor of keeping business good and increasing the general prosperity." The country is full of this kind of voters, and the londer the Democrats denand a change, the stronger becomes the public opposition to one.

What will Wallace do with the evidence which he was forced to receive from Davenport! He does not want it, and his party does not care to have it printed as an official Democratic report, He has a good precedent for not doing anything with it. The Cipher Report has never been printed, and will not be so long as the Democrats can pre-

The hungry Democracy shouts: "Give us a change!" And a prosperous country responds: "Oh, give us a rest!"

It is evident that if John Kelly were to step out of the way, Demogratic harmony in this city would speedily follow. Yet no friend of honest government here can wish for his abdication. He is a strong partisan and a thorough believer in Democratic methods of dividing spoils, yet he is unquestionably honest in administering the duties of his office. There has been no scandal in the Conhis office. There has been no scannar in the Controller's office while he has been at the head of it, and no one has charged him with distonesty. This is a Democratic city, and we must submit to have our city and county finances in the control of that party. Somebody must be "Boss" of Taumany Hall, and if we can have an honest man in that position so much the better for us. Harmony with Kelly out of the way would be pretty likely to mean a grand combination scheme for public names.

The friends of Coffee-Pot Wallace represent him as very nervous at present, and they especially request that no mention of Davenport's name be made in his presence for some time to co

The current specimen of Democratic campaign lie is the meanest on record. Even a Louisiana har would blush to father it.

Secretary Sherman has returned to Washington entirely confident of Garfield's election. He says that the North is thoroughly alarmed by the threat of financial disturbance which the Democratic party makes, and he is convinced that the present condition of public temper makes Hancock's election an impossibility. This is the view of every man who travels about among the people. The Demo-crats have called for a change at the very moment when a change is the one thing which the people

The Republican campaign in Ohio will open formaily on August 20, and will be kept up with great ammation till election day. Among the more preminent speakers already promised are Secretary Sherman. Senator Blaine, Senator Logan, ex-Secretary Robeson, General Hawley, and possibly Secretary Schurz. Garfield's majority is variously estimated, some sanguine Republicans declaring that he will get 25,000 more votes than any other man who ever ran in the State. He is certain to get enough to carry the State; no Democrat denies that.

Is it a fact that immediately after his last visit to Tilden, Hancock telegraphed to Barnum: "Failed again to connect?"

General Hancock wrote a letter in 1868 cordially indorsing the nomination of Seymour and Blair and declaring that he would "commit a crime against his country" if he did not acquiesce in the work of the Convention which made the nomination. Yet that Convention declared in its platform: We regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of "We regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." General Hancock is now the candidate of the party which not only made this declaration in 1868, but has since been steadily and persistently doing all in its power to carry the declaration into effect. It has made the reconstruction acts "void in the South, and will make them void in the whole country if it is trusted with power.

# PERSONAL.

The Empress Eugénie is about to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. The autumn she will spend at Arenenburg.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, preached in the private chapel of Windsor Castle before Queen Victoria during morning service of July 11. Mrs. Hayes is soon going to Fremont to put her

remodelled house in order for future residence. Her son, Webb Hayes, will, it is said, become a merchant in Toledo next Spring. William Tappan Thompson sold the copyright of

his first book, " Major Jones's Courtship," for \$250. He is now sixty-eight years of age, and for thirty years has been the editor of The Sarannah News.

General Garfield's appearance at the New-England Fair is uncertain. He writes: "Fron. the present appearances and nature of the multitude of my engagements, I cannot promise to be present." General Sherman and Vice-President Wheeler will visit the fair on its third day, September 9.

Queen Victoria is not only a sincere lover of litersture; she is also an antiquary. She has been so pleased with Colonel Chester's learned book "The Westminister Abbey Registers," that she has presented to him a copy of Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," with an autograph inscription in each volume.

Mrs. Brown, the mother of "Artemus Ward," is mentioned by The Boston Journal as a bright and busy old lady of seventy years, now living at Waterford, Me., where her son is buried. She has a great love for gardening. Her pride and affection are pleasantly shown when visitors come to look at the house where the merry "Artemus" was born.

A portrait of ex-Governor A. H. Reeder, the first territorial Governor of Kausas, is to be placed in the executive office at Topeka. The painting represents Governor Reeder in the guise of a deck pas-senger escaping from Kansas City on the steamer & B. Chambers in 1858, when the armed Invaders of the State sought to take his life on account of his devotion to freedom.

Thomas F. Crittenden, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, is the nephew of the late John J. Crittenden, President Fillmore's Attorney-General, and a half-brother to General Ell H. Murray, now Governor of Utah. He is a lawyer by profession and is in the forty-seventh year of his age. He has served two terms in Congress,

During the siege of Vicksburg Mrs. Grant and her children were at the headquarters of the then Major-General. A sentinel whom she accosted to learn the way to the only other lady in camp, recalls the incident as fellows: " She thanked me in a very please ant manner, inquired my age and how long I had been in the service, and expressed the hope that the war would soon be over. I replied that the private soldiers believed that a great deal of hard fighting remained to be done. 'Oh, well,' she answered, soldiers believed that a great deal of hard fighting remained to be done. 'Oh. well,' she answered, with a smile, 'some of you may be Generals some day, perhaps,' and bidding me good-day she passed on. I noted the incident in my private journal, and described Mrs. Grant as 'a plainly dressed, tolerably young, and very sensible-looking woman."

WASHINGTON, July 26 -- Mr. Webb C. Hayer the city to-morrow for a ten-days' visit to New-England...O. L. Pruden, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, left the city to-day for a month's vacation, to be passed with his family at the seashore in New-Jersey.

# GENERAL NOTES.

A coaching club has been organized in Chi-

Dr. Sternberg, of Denver, Col., offers to fast for forty days if somebody will pay him \$3,000 fet The Count Schouvaloff, who recently won

\$3,000,000 from Prince Demideff, at the rooms of the St. Peter-burg Yacht Club, and was induced by the Cast to return seven-eighths of his winnings, is not the

A Philadelphia banker is soon to marry the